A YEAR'S BUILDING.

Continued from Ninth page.

John Spilger, contractor; cost $1,300. Other improvements on property, $300.

Mrs. Mary Brough, Moline avenue and Twenty-eighth street, double 2-story frame dwelling, John Kaneskey, contractor; cost $3,000.

Mrs. Sarah Baker, Seventh avenue and Forty-first street, 2-story frame dwelling, John Kanoskey, contractor; cost $2,200.

Mrs Mary Nason, Seventh avenue between Fortieth and Forty-first street, Jacob Bleuer, contractor; cost $950.

Twin-City Columbian association, between Thirty-eighth and Forty second streets and Fifth and Seventh avenues, improvements on grounds, amphitheatre, etc.; cost $5,000.

Thomas Nutter, Seventh avenue and Forty-fifth street, 2-story frame dwelling, Crane & Wilcox, Stewartville, constractors; cost $1,800.

H. Fulsinger Eighth and-a-half avenue between Twenty-fifth and Twenty-seventh streets, 2-story frame dwelling, Seivers & Anderson contractors; cost $1,200.

Frank Miller, Fifth avenue between Forty-fourth and Forty-fifth streets, 1-story frame cottage, Burt Nelson, contractor; cost $950.

M C Bulger, Moline avenue between Forty-fifth and Forty-sixth streets, 2-story frame dwelling, Newton Craig, Moline, contractor; cost $1,600.

S P Holm, Third avenue and Forty-sixth street, 2-story frame dwelling, J Erickson, Moline, contractor; cost $1,000.

John Arnell, Seventh avenue and Thirty-ninth street, 2-story frame dwelling, A P Lundquist, contrsctor; cost $1,600.

Charles Moody, Seventh avenue between Thirty-ninth and Fortieth staeets, 1½-story frame dwelling, I P Wilson, contractor; cost $800.

George Crompton, Seventh avenue between Thirty-ninth and Fortieth streets, 2-story frame dwelling, Andrew Peterson, contractor; cost $1,300.

George L McMaster, Seventh avenue between Forty-third and Forty-fourth streets, 1½-story frame cottage, John Kanoskey, contractor; cost $1,500.

J A Freeman, Forty-fourth street and Seventh avenue, 2-story frame dwelling, Andrew Peterson, contractor; cost $2,500.

Edward Berry, Forty-fourth street Seventh and Eighth avenues, 2-story frame dwelling, A B Lindquist, Moline, contractor; cost $5,000.

Mrs E M Brooks, Seventh avenue between Forty-fourth and Forty-fifth streets, 2-story frame dwelling, C J W Schreiner, contractor; cost $7,000. Barn in connection cost $1,200.

Frederick Reynolds, Seventh avenue between Forty-fourth and Forty-fifth streets, 2-story frame dwelling, A P Lundquist, contractor; cost $1,600.

Andrew Olson, Forty-sixth street between Fourth and Fifth avenues, 2-story frame dwelling, Bert Nelson, contractor; cost $1,400.

J G Smith, Forty-fourth street, between Ninth and Tenth avenues, 1-story frame dwelling, A P Lundquist, contractor, cost $1,600.

Mrs Mary Blackburn, Seventh avenue between Forty-third and Forty-fourth streets, 1½-story frame dwelling, John Kanoskey, contractor; cost $1,400.

A. Peterson, Eleventh avenue between Thirtieth and Thirty-first streets, 2-story frame dwelling, Seivers & Anderson, contractors; cost $3,500.

Bruno Rentz, Thirty-eighth street between Thirteenth and Fourteenth avenues, 2½-story frame dwelling, George Bick, contractor; cost $7,000.

H F Lawson, Thirty-eighth street and Twelfth avenue, 2-story frame dwelling, John Kanoskey, contractor; cost $1,650.

J F Nystrom, Thirty-eighth between Eleventh and Twelfth avenues, 1-story frame cottage, George Bick, contractor; cost $900.

Charles Anderson, Forty-fourth street between Thirteenth and Fourteenth avenuees, 2-story frame dwelling; cost $1,800.

William Lucklum, Forty-fourth street between Thirteenth and Fourteenth avenues, 2-story frame dwelling; cost $2,200.

Charles Sundehn, Forty-fourth street between Thirteenth and Fourteenth avenues, 1½-story frame dwelling, George Bick, contractor; cost $800.

Felix Gremonprez, Forty-second street between Fifteenth and Eighteenth avenues, 2-story frame dwelling; cost $800.

E H Guyer, Thirty-ninth street and Thirteenth avenue, 2-story frame dwelling, George Bick, contractor; cost $1,200.

Kastner & Doerring, Fourteenth avenue and Thirty-eighth street, 2-story frame store building, John Kanoskey, contractor; cost $2,000.

George Bick, Thirty-eighth street between Thirteenth and Fourteenth avenues, 1½-story frame dwelling; cost $1,000.

George Bick, Thirty-eighth street between Thirteenth and Fourteenth avenues, 3-story frame wood working building; cost $1,200.

E H Guyer, Thirty-sixth street and Twelfth avenue, remodeling and repairing brick house, George Bick, contractor; cost $800.

W A Spalding, Thirty-seventh street between Eleventh and Twelfth avenues, 1-story frame cottage, George Bick, contractor; cost $800.

E H Guyer, Thirty-sixth street between Thirteenth and Fourteenth avenues; two 1-story frame cottages; George Beck contractor; cost $800 each.

George Rohwedder on Elm street and Fourteenth avenue; two 1-story frame cottages; John Kanoskey contractor; cost $1,100 each.

Claus Dows on Thirty-first street between Fifteenth and Sixteenth avenues; 1½-story frame cottage; cost $1,000.

County jail on Third avenue and Fourteenth street; improvements and repairs on building; cost $500.

Albert Fleming on Fifteenth street between Seventh and Eighth avenues; 2-story double frame building; Heiderman & Senroeder contractors; cost $2,200.

Mrs P Grady on Seventh avenue between Twenty-fourth and Twenty-fifth streets; 2 story frame dwelling; C J W Schreiner contractor; cost $2,100.

A Anderson on Thirty-eighth street between Thirteenth and Fourteenth avenues; 3-story frame dwelling; day work; cost $1,400.

Pascal Breecher, Moline avenue between Twenty-seventh and Twenty-eighth street. 2-story frame dwelling, Heiderman & Schroeder, contractors; cost $3,000.

Timothy Hay, Fifth-and a-half avenue between Twenty-seventh and Twenty-eighth streets, 1-story frame cottage, John Kanoskey contractor; cost $1,200.

Christ Marsen, Sixth avenue between Twenty-eighth and Twenty-ninth streets, 1-story frame cottage, Nicholas Juhl, contractor; cost $1,300.

James Blaisdell, Eighth and a half avenue between Twenty-fifth and Twenty-seventh streets, 2-story frame dwelling, Collins Bros. contractors; cost $1,500.

Edward Jensen, Eighth avenue between Twenty-fifth and Twenty-seventh streets, 2-story frame dwelling, John Spilger, contractor; cost $2,000.

Mrs. Mary Blanchard, Eighth avenue between Twenty-fifth and Twenty-seventh streets, 2-story frame dwelling, C J W Schreiner, contractor; cost $2,000.

Jerry Cunningham, Twenty-fifth street and Eighth avenue, 2-story frame dwelling, Schmidt & Bertram, Davenport, contractors; cost $2,500.

Andrew A Greenroad, Vine street between Twenty-sixth and Twenty-seventh streets, 2-story frame dwelling, Seivers & Anderson contractors; cost $1,200.

B Birkenfield, Sixth avenue between Twenty-eighth and Twenty-ninth streets, 1-story frame cottage, C J W Schreiner contractor; cost $1,500.

B Birkenfield, Sixth avenue between Twenty-eighth and Twenty-ninth streets, 2-story frame dwelling, C J W Schreiner, contractor; cost $1,450.

Nicholas Brader, Sixth avenue between Twenty-eighth and Twenty-ninth streets, story and a half frame cottage; cost $800.

B F Castor, Seventh avenue between Twenty-seventh and Twenty-eighth streets, 1-story frame cottage; cost $1,300.

George Evans, Seventh avenue between Twenty-seventh and Twenty-eighth streets, 1-story frame cottage; cost $1,100.

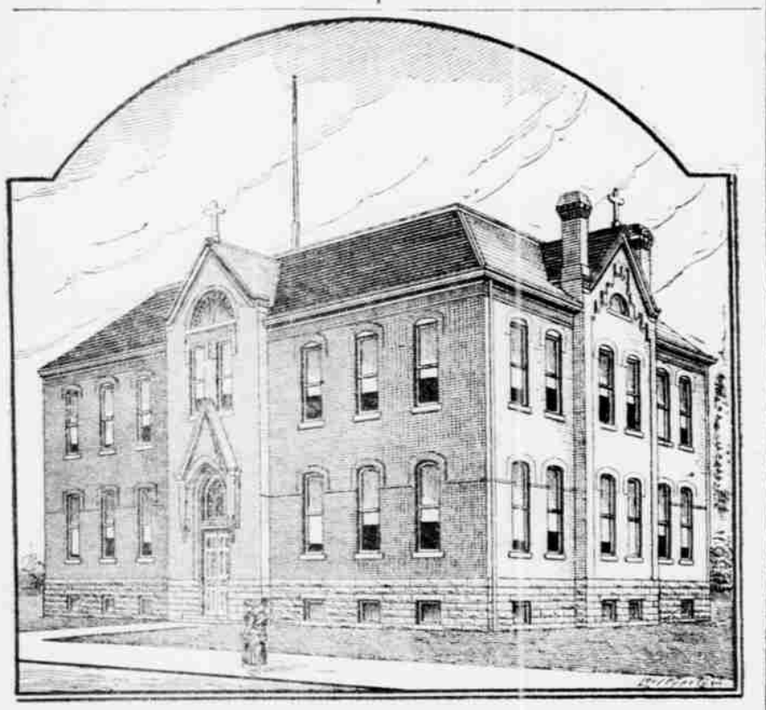
J J Glass, Seventh avenue between Twenty-seventh and Twenty-eighth streets, 1 story frame cottage, John Kanoskey, contractor; cost $1,300.

H. F. Hartmann, Twenty-eighth street and Seventh avenue, 2-story frame dwelling John Kanoskey, contractor; cost $3,100.

Miss Ellen Heelon, Seventh avenue between Twenty-seventh and Twenty-eighth streets, 2-story double frame dwelling, John Kanoskey, contractor; cost $2,000.

John Fassnacht, Eighth avenue between Twenty-eighth and Twenty-ninth streets, improvements on residence, etc., John Kanoskey, contractor; cost $600.

P J Kinney, Eighth avenue between Twenty-eighth and Twenty-ninth streets, 2 story frame dwelling, Hudson & Parker, contractors; cost $2,000; improvements on other property $200.



St. Mary's School.

Henry Ehmke, Eighth avenue and Twenty-eighth street, repairs and improvements on residence, Seivers & Anderson, contractors; cost $650.

August Knaack, Eighth avenue between Twenty-seventh and Twenty-eighth streets, 2-story frame dwelling, John Kanoskey, contractor; cost $1,850.

James Powers, Eighth avenue and Twenty-eighth street, 1-story frame cottage, Diltz & Glockhoff, contractors; cost $1,300

Mrs E Lawler, Eighth avenue between Twenty-fifth and Twenty-seventh streets, 2-story frame dwelling, John Spilger, contractor; cost $2,100.

I P Wilson, contractor, Forty-fifth street between Fourth and Fifth avenues, double 2-story frame dwelling; cost $1,500.

F M Sinnett, Fourth avenue and Forty-third street, 2-story and a half frame cottages; I P Wilson, contractor; cost each $750.

F M Sinnett, Fourth avenue and Forty-second street, 2-story frame cottages, I P Wilson, contractor; cost $700 each.

C R I & P Railroad company, improvements in and about yards in buildings, repairs, etc. $10,000.

E Luchmsn, Moline avenue between Thirtieth and Thirty-first streets, 2-story frame dwelling, August Schmidt contractor; cost $3,500.

Silas Sprague, Fifth avenue between Thirtieth and Thirty-first streets, improvements on dwelling, Hudson & Parker, contractors; cost $1,000.

Mrs A Tobin, Elm street between Seventh and Eighth avenues, two 1-story frame cottages, John Spilger, contractor; cost $1,500 each.

S Gifford, Elm street between Ninth and Tenth avenue, 2-story frame dwelling, A P Lindquist, contractor; cost $2,500.

Gustaf Schumacher, Elm street between Fifth and Seventh avenues, double 2-story frame dwelling, C J W Schreiner, contractor; cost $5,000.

S W McMaster, Elm street between Fifth and Seventh avenues, 2-story double frame dwelling, John Kanoskey, contractor, cost $3,200.

C J Larkin, Elm street between Fifth and Seventh avenues, remodeling and repairing residence, Collins Bros., contractors; cost $3,000.

Joseph LeClaire, Sixth avenue between Twenty-ninth and Thirtieth streets, 2-story frame drelling, A P Lindquist, Moline, contractor; cost $2,500.

Rock Island bridge, reflooring, repairing, etc., Carnegie Steel Co., contractors; cost $50,000.

August J Hencke, Thirty-eighth street between Sixth and Seventh avenues, 2-story frame dwelling, John Kanoskey, contractor, cost $1,600.

Mrs F Mangelsdorf, Eighth avenue and Fortieth street, 1-story frame cottage, Nicholas Juhl, contractor; cost $1,100.

A J Widen, Eighth avenue and Forty-first street, 2-story frame dwelling, Andrew Peterson, contractor; cost $1,400.

Rock Island Base Ball association, base ball park, amphitheatre, etc; day work; cost $2,500.

Prof. J. A. Bishop Twentieth street between Ninth and Tenth avenues, 2-story frame dwelling in course of erection, Nicholas Juhl contractor; cost $2,800.

D. E. Noftsker Twentieth street between Ninth and Tenth avenues, 2-story frame dwelling, Nicholas Juhl contractor; cost $3,500.

Kinney Bailey Eleventh avenue and Twentieth street, 2-story frame dwelling C. J. W. Schriner contractor; cost $3,000.

Geizer Manufacturing Co. Nineteenth street and First avenue, 1-story corrugated iron ware house, cost $2,000.

Dr. J. F. Myer Moline avenue and Twenty-ninth street, 2-story frame dwelling, A. P. Lundquist contractor; cost $3,800.

C A Wright, Fifth avenue and Forty Fourth street, 1-story frame cottage, Kanoskey, contractor; cost $1,050

Theodore Free, Fourth avenue between Twenty-First and Twenty-Second street, 2-story brick business block, day work; cost $4,500.

S Peterson Forty-second street between Fifteenth and Eighteenth avenues, 2-story frame dwelling; cost $700

G. Sanstrom Forty-fourth avenue between Thirteenth and Fourteenth street, story and-a-half frame dwelling, George Bick contractor; cost $800

Mrs S Rosenquist, Forty-sixth street street between Fourth and Fifth avenues, improvements on residence, Bert Nelson, contractor; cost $350.

A Noted French General.

Very few people are probably aware of the fact that General Dodds, the commander in chief of the French expedition in Dahomey, is a quadroon. He was born in 1842 in Senegal, on the west coast of Africa. His father was a French merchant, his mother a mulatto.

He is tall, of slight build, with a thin face. His mustache and goatee are black, and his close cropped hair is curly and in appearance like that of a negro. His skin is very dark, and his face is tanned from years of exposure in Africa. He is a man of tried courage and energy, and has received the commission of brigadier general in the French army. He is just the man needed to command the African troops of France in Senegal and her other southern possessions, and to make war against negro potentates.

General Dodds graduated from the National Military school in 1864 with the rank of second lieutenant of naval infantry. He was made first lieutenant in 1867, captain in 1869, major in 1879, lieutenant colonel in 1883 and colonel in 1887. His entire active service, with the exception of two years on the Isle of Bourbon, on the southeast coast of Africa, in 1867-8, and two years in Tonquin in 1885-6, has been in Senegal, where he has continually worked to enlarge the boundaries of the French colony. General Dodds expected to be made governor of Senegal as soon as had earned the rank of general.

From all the engagements in which General Dodds has taken part—and he fought through the Franco-German war, the commune and the Tonquin campaign—he has come out unscathed.—New York Sun.

Honest good humor is the oil and wine of a merry meeting, and there is no jovial companionship equal to that where the jokes are rather small and the laughter abundant.—Washington Irving.

SPARROW AGAINST CAT.

How a Little Creature Was Saved from Avaricious Maws.

I was sitting at my desk one morning not long ago when my attention was suddenly arrested by the loud screaming of a sparrow proceeding from the yard of an unoccupied house to the rear of mine. The cries were responded to by at least fifty of her companions, who answered her call by such prodigious chatter that the whole neighborhood was aroused. The cause of this disturbance was this: One of the cellar windows was protected by a wire grating, which in some way had become loose at the top; through this opening, in a moment of recklessness, had fallen a young sparrow while taking its first lessons in learning how to fly.

Now this yard, the house being empty, has all summer long been the rendezvous for several large cats. When the sparrow fell into the window he found a glass shutter behind him, and was thus a prisoner. Two of the cats saw his flutterings to get out and at once made a fierce rush for the window grating, and although they frightened almost to death young Mr. Sparrow, who had never seen the wicked eyes and spiteful teeth of a cat before in his life, they could not get at him with their wicked claws. But his danger was very real to the mother bird, and it was her cry of distress that brought her feathered friends to her help and rescue. And how did they set about it, do you think?

We all know that the sparrow—the feathered street arab—is not only an impudent little fellow, but exceedingly pugilistic and courageous. Upon this occasion two large male sparrows at once alighted upon the yard pavement, and not more than three feet away from the cats, who were still intent upon the fluttering youngster behind the window grating. Then the mother bird fluttered in the air just over the cats, screaming and scolding and being answered vehemently by all her friends. The two sparrows on the pavement kept hopping about dangerously near to the cats, chirping and scolding also. Their little game of course was to distract the cats' attention from the young birds, and this they succeeded in doing so well that the cats alternately chased them and then attacked the bird behind the bars.

This performance was continued off and on for two whole days, the cats giving up the contest from time to time. "When the cat is away, the mice will play," the old saying goes. In this case, when the cats were away, the mother bird flew in behind the grating and fed her offspring, and also gave him lessons in flying until the young bird could fly high enough to reach the opening he had originally fallen through, and then assisted by the parent birds he managed to reach a vine that trailed from the fence to the extension windows, and so he was saved.

"Don't give up the ship!" were the dying words of the immortal Lawrence on board of the Chesapeake. "Don't give up the bird!" was the motto of Mr. and Mrs. Sparrow, and right gallantly did they wage their battle for their offspring. Next time that youngster goes flying he must beware of cats, and not fall down behind cellar windows without his parents' permission. —Harry P. Mawson in Harper's Young People.

Found the Application.

"Is this the emporium for lost treasures?" she asked anxiously as she paused before a desk where a bewilted young man sat fanning himself.

"This is the place where articles found on the Woodward avenue street cars are turned in," was the reply.

"Well, I lost my pocketbook on your old cars, and I want to know if you've got it."

"What kind of a pocketbook was it, madam?"

"Russet leather, with a nickle silver clasp. It was a present from my class in"——

"What did it contain?" interrupted the youth.

"A dollar bill, two hairpins, a glove buttoner, a stick of chewing gun, four pearl buttons, a lock of Willie's hair, a boot button, four stamps, three car tickets"——

"Madam," said the young man, hastily but respectfully, "we have at least a dozen pocketbooks lost by ladies, and they all are of russet leather and contain just these things. You must find some other means of identification."

"There was a clipping of poetry," said the loser, after a moment's thought; "it began:

"Whatever is, is best."

"You will have to console yourself with that, I am afraid, madam," said the tired clerk, "the pocketbook isn't here.—Detroit Free Press.

Paid in His Own Coin.

Judge B——n, of the law department of one of our railroad corporations, believes that a faulty hand is an attribute of genius, and those who have business with him have been put to a great deal of annoyance in the reading of his writings. One day expecting a call from a client at his chambers in San Francisco and being unexpectedly called away, he hastily wrote a note and left it on his desk for him. The client called, picked up the note and after many efforts gave up all attempts at reading it. So under the judge's hasty scrawl he wrote four or five unintelligible lines and then in a clear hand, "This is in answer to yours of the 15th." It is needless to say that the judge was much wrought up, but was well paid in his own coin.—San Francisco Argonaut.

A Roman Dinner.

A Roman dinner at the house of a wealthy man consisted chiefly of three courses. All sorts of stimulants to the appetite were first served up, and eggs were indispensable to the first course. Among the various dishes we may instance the guinea hen, pheasant, nightingale and the thrush as birds most in repute. The Roman gourmands held peacocks in great estimation, especially their tongues. Macrobius states that they were first eaten by Hortensius, the orator, and acquired such repute that a single peacock was sold for fifty denarii, the denarius being equal to about eightpence halfpenny of our money. —Chambers' Journal.

A Curious Relic.

A curious relic of Louis XVII is the "Game of Dominos," made of pieces of the Bastille, which were given to the dauphin before he and his parents left Versailles forever. It is said that when the box containing it was brought in the queen exclaimed to her bedchamber woman, Mme. Campan, "What a sinister plaything to give a child." The sinister plaything is now added to the other revolutionary objects preserved in the Hotel Carnavalet.—London Chronicle.

Memories of Childhood.

Proud Young Teacher—Yes, sir, I teach the young idea how to shoot.

Stranger (who has had experience)—Then look out for paper balls.—Kate Field's Washington.

A STORY OF MISTRESS AND MAID.

A Slaveholder's Child Becomes Seamstress for Her Former Servant.

Away back in the days before the war there was a rich Kentucky family named Montgomery. They lived on a beautiful plantation near St. Joe, Mo. Mrs. Montgomery had over fifty slaves. One of these was a mite of a rolypoly black baby whose parents were dead. Mrs. Montgomery had a little daughter just the age of the rolypoly mite, and as soon as the children grew old enough the little black girl became the maid of the little white girl. Life was very gay in those old days; there were lots of visitors to the beautiful plantation, and little Miss Mongomery had nothing to do but grow and be happy. When she was thirteen years old her maid married a likely young fellow who belonged to a family in the neighborhood. He had only one name then. He was called Bristol. He used to come over to the Montgomery plantation once a week to see his wife. Things went on smoothly for the young negroes for awhile. Their owners were friends, and so they saw each other quite often. At the end of six years the woman had borne her husband three children.

Then came the war. The Montgomery family suffered like all the rest of the south. They lost all their property; they were compelled to give up their home and finally all the slaves were gone. Miss Montgomery's maid and her three children went to St. Joe, and the woman went out to work by the day. She did not know where her husband was. Early in the beginning of the great struggle he had been sold to a Colonel Wilson, who went away with him she knew not where. So she struggled along as best she could, trying to gain a living for her children. Finally she drifted westward. She lived for several years in Salt Lake City. All the time she was trying to find out what had become of her husband. She knew that he called himself Wilson, Bristol Wilson, after his new master, and she knew that Colonel Wilson came to the coast.

One day she heard that he was in San Francisco. She wrote to him. He was delighted to get a trace of his wife and family, and at once sent for her. When she arrived she found that her husband had prospered in California. At the close of the war his master set him free, and he managed to accumulate quite a little sum of money. This was only a few years ago—some time in 1882—that the little slave girl and her husband met and found themselves free and prosperous. They bought a pretty little home out on Guerrero street, and there they live today. They often wondered what had become of the Montgomerys, and Mrs. Wilson never forgot her young mistress.

About two years ago Mrs. Wilson wanted some sewing done. She advertised for a woman to come and sew by the day.

Her old owner answered the advertisement.

She was no longer the pretty, light hearted Miss Montgomery. She was married. Her name was Mrs. Sweeney. She was wan and pale from overwork and anxiety, and the two women did not recognize each other.

Mrs. Sweeney was surprised to find that the advertiser was a colored woman, but she worked steadily away and said nothing. One day Mrs. Wilson was in a chatty mood, and the two women talked over the days before the war.

Then the truth came out. The Montgomerys had been ruined by the war, and they had come west to try to recruit their shattered fortunes. They failed miserably. Mother and daughter clung together and fought fate with failing courage.—San Francisco Examiner.

A Wealthy New York Company.

Neither the New York Central and Hudson River railroad nor the New York, New Haven and Hartford railroad owns the tracks running from the Harlem river into the Grand Central station at Forty-second street and Park avenue. They are owned by the New York and Harlem railroad. The latter is a distinct and independent corporation, though in 1873 its property, exclusive of the Fourth avenue horse railway, was leased to the New York Central and Hudson River railroad for a period of 401 years, the New York Central guaranteeing 8 per cent. on the stock and interest on the bonded debt of the New York and Harlem.

The Fourth avenue horse railway is still run independently by the New York and Harlem company and pays additional dividends to the stockholders of 2 to 3 per cent. The New York, New Haven and Hartford railroad uses the New York and Harlem tracks from Williamsbridge into New York city, paying rental therefor.—New York Evening Sun.

Americans as Sugar Eaters.

The average consumption of sugar per head is greater in the United States than in any other country in the world. Americans take their coffee and tea much sweeter than Europeans, and in cooking of every description sugar is used with exceptional freedom. This is especially the case with pastry and pies, the latter very largely an American institution. This excessive use of sugar at all meals is one of the causes of the prevalence of dyspepsia and indigestion, sugar feeding both these ailments and also causing an unhealthy accumulation of intestinal corpulency or fatness.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

Rats on Shipboard.

It was a very great while before the mariner came to realize that among the perils which beset his calling he must reckon the existence of rats on shipboard as by no means an insignificant one. That sailors have for centuries viewed the vermin with a superstitious eye is evident upon the testimony of many old writers.—Chambers' Journal.

The Rock Island Viaduct.

The Inhabitants of Mars.

We know that the tribes upon the which live under the most unfav conditions as regards heat—the mos, for instance, and the Patagon are far behind the inhabitants of t perate regions in civilization, and fore, if we may draw any inferenc as to the Martials from our own con the more probable inference is that they exist under circumstances as all of our own, they are, considering their gre tance from the sun, centuries behi rather than at the same stage of evol or, still less, centuries before us.

And if we have no right to draw su inference, then we have still less to r with the smallest confidence from our circumstances to theirs. They m course have senses such as we hav even a dream of; they may be per well acquainted with all that happen only on our globe, but on all the planets, and yet quite unable to k know that they are familiar with our ditions of life and how they have acq that knowledge. But if that were s would be only too obvious that our con tions of life furnish us with no basis forming any conjecture at all as to the and in that case it would not only be se guine but quite irrational to attempt open communications at all.

The only shadow of justification making such an attempt rests on the sumption that we may reason from the analogy of our condition to theirs, and that assumption we think it would be prudent to assume that, if such facilities as ours are already developed on the face of Mars at all, they are likely to be far behind instead of far before our own.—London Spectator.

Overeating.

It is perhaps true that most Americans eat too much. The person who eats much, yet is hungry and grows thin, is not suffering from lack of food, but from lack of power to digest the food taken into the stomach, or from an abnormally rapid tissue waste, and should consult his physician.

Every one puts into his stomach more food than is digested by it, but in most cases a great deal of the material really digested does not do its full share of vitalizing work.

We live by the oxidation of food. Food, whatever its chemical nature—if it is food in the true sense—is capable of being changed into a more oxidized material. This chemical change must go on in a more or less active way or death ensues, since the oxidizing of food is necessary for the life of the individual cells, whose aggregation constitutes the whole of our complicated structures.

Now if more material is supplied to the system than it can use, or, in other words, more than it can combine with oxygen, much of the supply must pass out of the body in a state not fully exhausted of its vitalizing power; and it is highly probable that these unoxidized products are the causes, direct or indirect, of many troubles of a somewhat obscure nature, to which we have applied the names of rheumatism, gout, nitraemia and the like.

Such partially oxidized materials circulate in the blood and are carried to all parts of the body, and are known to be more or less irritating to its delicate structures, organs and tissues.

In the case of the habitual overeater, the presence in the blood of such materials, which are constantly acting as irritants to the organs, may easily produce changes in the tissues so irritated. As time goes on these changes become greater and greater, and finally result in permanent conditions of disease, or in an appreciably hastened death.—Youth's Companion.

Why the Ducks Died.

The author of "Sketches of Native Life" says that most European residents of India keep large poultry yards. He followed the general custom, but for some time found it very unprofitable. His first brood of ducks died one after another in a most orderly manner, one at a time, at intervals of twenty-four hours.

The sweeper who took care of them assured us that he could cure them if we would give him two annas' worth of garlic, black pepper and chillies. The cure was certainly worth the money, and we gave it to him accordingly; but alas! it was spent in vain—the ducks continued to die.

We were new to the country and equally new to the raising of ducks. We had no suspicion of the cause of the excessive mortality; but at last we received a visit from a friend.

We mentioned the extraordinary fatality to which our ducks were subject, and asked him if he could suggest a cure. Our innocence was greeted with a peal of laughter.

"Yes," he replied, "I can. Call the sweeper and tell him that for every duck that dies from this date he will have to pay four annas."

We did so; not another duck died. The truth was that the sweeper had been killing the ducks for his own use, and relying on our ignorance had been so audacious as to ask, in the name of medicine, for money to buy condiments for seasoning.

Telling the Weather from Mists.

The motion of mists, rapid or slow, was regarded as one of the best methods of foretelling the approach of rain or snow. When there was a mist before the rise of the full moon, if clouds were seen in the west before the sun rose, or there was a mist in the fields before sunrise, wet weather was expected. When the mists vanished rapidly and the moon seemed to rise faster than usual, fine weather was sure to gladden the hearts of the hay makers on the succeeding day. When the winds changed and the clouds flew along on "tail," the farmers predicted a storm.—Cor. Philadelphia Times.